

The Health of Sandown - Shanklin

1972



SANDOWN-SHANKLIN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ISLE OF WIGHT

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1972

SANDOWN-SHANKLIN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1972 - 1973

Chairman - Mrs E.M. Rogers, C.C.

Vice Chairman - Miss H. L. Humby

Chairman of the Council - J. Hooper, Esq.


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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1972

To the Chairman and Committee Members,

MADAM CHAIRMAN, MISS HUMBY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report on the health of Sandown and Shanklin for the year 1972.

There were 154 births compared with 149 in the previous year and the estimated population of the district (14,620) was virtually unchanged. Fewer babies were born out of wedlock and the illegitimacy rate was only 6.5 per cent compared with 9 per cent for England and Wales.

In 1971, there were 228 deaths and in 1972 there were 249 but the comparative death rate (10.7) was still below the national figure (12.1). The Infant Mortality rate (12.9) was also below average and compared quite favourably with the national figure 17.0.

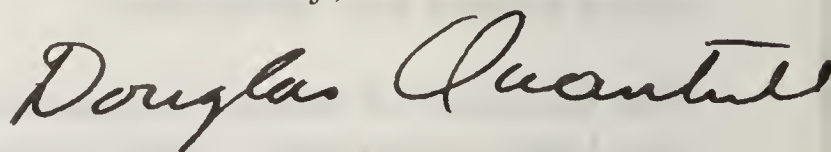
Infectious diseases are not usually a problem in Sandown and Shanklin these days but in the latter half of the year an outbreak of infectious jaundice caused concern. Twenty-three cases were reported and, in addition, there were undoubtedly a number of cases unrecorded. This can occasionally be a particularly unpleasant disease but fortunately no serious complications arose. Most of those infected were children and Gatten and Lake County Primary School was specially involved. A thorough inspection of the school premises was carried out and although a number of recommendations had to be made there was no evidence to conclude that faulty school hygiene was responsible.

High standards of catering hygiene continued to be one of the main objectives of your Health Department. Such vigilance is essential in resorts concerned with family holidays. Not only do we have a special duty to safeguard the health of our visitors but the good reputation of those engaged in the holiday industry must also be safeguarded. Hotel and guest house proprietors are generally most cooperative but the reputation of all can be adversely affected by the negligence of some irresponsible amateur trying to make a quick penny regardless of the consequences. It is hoped that one day catering establishments will be registered and that there will be powers to withdraw registration from bad offenders in the same way that a licence can be withheld from a delinquent motorist. The present system of imposing fines is not always an effective deterrent.

As a result of Local Government reorganisation this will be the last annual report that I shall submit to this committee. Preventive medicine, however, will still continue to be important and indeed it is hoped that even more emphasis will be placed on prevention in future, which up to now has never had a fair slice of the financial cake. Recent remarks made by Mr. John Silkin, a spokesman on health and social security, in the House of Commons, are however encouraging. He said, "The health of our community is not, for all the good that they do, primarily in the hands of the consultants, the hospital doctors and General Practitioners. Of all those practising in medicine it is to the Medical Officers of Health that we owe the deepest debt of gratitude. The elimination of cholera, smallpox and diphtheria was due to their unselfish acts and sometimes obstinacy in tackling the danger at its source. The years have brought them increased responsibility in community health. The present reorganisation will give them even wider responsibility." Whether in 1974, the doctor responsible for public health is called the "Medical Officer of Health" or the "Community Physician" seems irrelevant except that I fear that the result of this proposed change of name will be merely to confuse the public.

In conclusion, I should like to pay special tribute to Mr. N.L.G. Tubb for his enthusiastic support and loyalty not only in 1972 but during my ten years of office and I also record my appreciation of the efforts of all members of his staff. Mrs. E.M. Rogers, C.C., has been a dedicated chairman and it has been a pleasure to work for a committee that she has so ably lead.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Douglas Quantrell". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

D.W. QUANTRILL, MB., Ch. B., MRCS., LRCP., DPH, DTM&H.,
D. Obst. RCOG

Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Officer, Shops Inspector and
Petroleum Inspector

NEVILLE L.G. TUBB, DPA (Lond)., MAPHI, MRSH

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute

Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene (Hons)

Certificate of Sanitary Science of the Royal Sanitary
Institute

Deputy Public Health Inspector

R.P. ALLMAN, MAPHI

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute

Smoke Inspectors Diploma, Royal Society of Health

Additional Public Health Inspector

N. FRAMPTON, MAPHI, MRSH

Diploma qualifying for appointment as Public Health Inspectors
in England and Wales

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS 1972

	<u>Sunshine (hours)</u>		<u>Rainfall (mms)</u>	
	<u>Sandown</u>	<u>Shanklin</u>	<u>Sandown</u>	<u>Shanklin</u>
January	47.3	44.5	76.2	97.5
February	48.5	43.7	91.9	109.5
March	191.0	193.0	48.0	60.6
April	198.4	194.5	69.7	71.4
May	197.0	202.7	52.1	69.7
June	222.9	237.6	28.7	48.3
July	219.6	226.2	38.4	38.2
August	244.7	246.5	18.9	22.6
September	153.6	158.0	25.3	28.4
October	105.8	117.1	30.9	28.3
November	86.0	87.2	112.5	121.8
December	67.4	63.8	125.5	118.3
<hr/>				
TOTALS	1,782.2 hrs	1,815.7 hrs	718.1 mms	814.6 mms
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GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	14,620
Number of domestic premises	5,447
Number of commercial and other premises	1,711
Rateable Value, as at April 1st 1972	£836,958
Sum represented by 1p rate (1971-72)	£ 8,056

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Sandown- Shanklin U.D.C.</u>	<u>England and Wales **</u>
No. of live legitimate births	58	86	144	
No. of live illegitimate births	5	5	10	
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)			10.5	14.8
Comparative factor			1.48	1.0
Comparative Birth Rate			15.6	14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			6.5	9.0

STILLBIRTHS

No. of legitimate stillbirths	Nil	
No. of illegitimate stillbirths	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-	12.0
Total live and stillbirths	154	

DEATHS

Total number of deaths	139	110	249	
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			17.0	12.1
Comparative factor (deaths)			0.63	1.0
Comparative Death Rate			10.7	12.1

INFANT DEATHS

Legitimate infants under 1 year	-	1	1
Illegitimate infants under 1 year	1	-	1
Legitimate infants under 4 weeks.	-	1	1
Illegitimate infants under 4 weeks	1	-	1
Legitimate infants under 1 week	-	1	1
Illegitimate infants under 1 week	1	-	1

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Sandown- Shanklin U.D.C.</u>	<u>England and Wales **</u>
Infant Mortality Rates:				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			12.9	17.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			6.9	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			100.0	21.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			12.9	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			12.9	10.0
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			12.9	22.0
** With the exception of the Death (All Ages) Rate, all other Rates for England and Wales are provisional				

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1
" " stomach	3	3
" " intestine	5	2
" " Lung, bronchus	13	5
" " breast	-	5
" " prostate	3	-
Other malignant neoplasms	5	6
Multiple Sclerosis	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	-
Hypertensive Disease	-	2
Ischaemic heart disease	45	32
Other forms of heart disease	7	9
Cerebrovascular disease	30	20
Other diseases of circulatory system	7	8
Influenza	2	-
Pneumonia	2	4
Bronchitis and emphysema	9	-
Asthma	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1

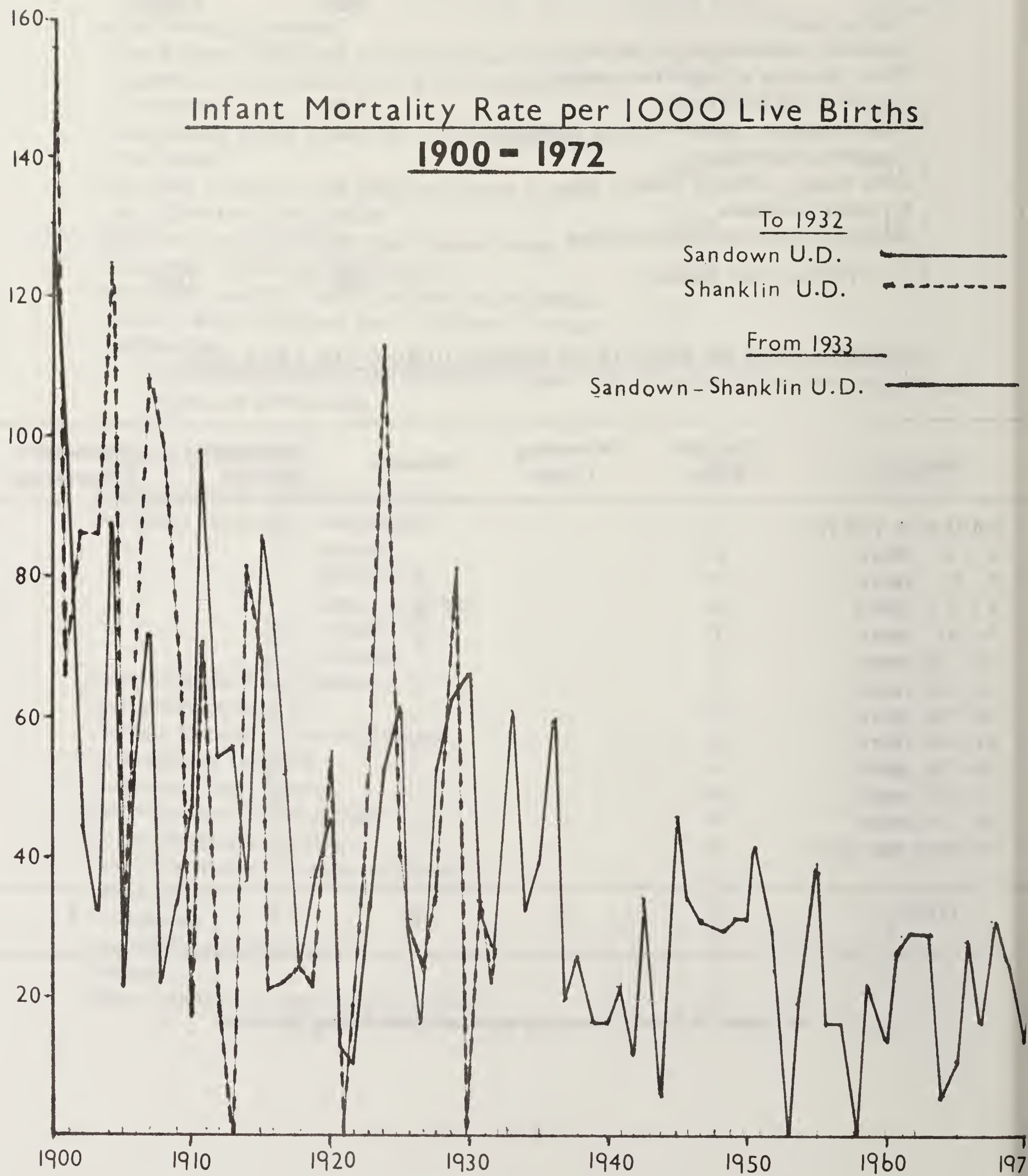
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Peptic ulcer	1	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	2
Other diseases of digestive system	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-
Congenital anomalies	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1
All other accidents	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-
TOTAL: All Causes	<u>139</u>	<u>110</u>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1972

Age	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Infectious Jaundice	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	2	-	-	-
3 - 4 years	-	-	2	-	-
4 - 5 years	-	-	2	1	-
5 - 10 years	1	-	4	12	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	4	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	1	1
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	2	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	2	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	1	-
65 - 75 years	-	-	-	-	2
75 years and over	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	2	8	23	3

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births 1900 - 1972



Public Health & Housing Department,
67a High Street,
SHANKLIN,
Isle of Wight

To the Chairman and Members

Madam Chairman, Miss Humby & Gentlemen,

Reference was made in the last annual report to the awakening interest and concern of the general public in regard to convenience foods and to environmental pollution.

Since that report public attention has been drawn to these matters to an even greater degree. For many years past the Association of Public Health Inspectors have been campaigning for legislation in regard to the coding of certain foods, particularly short life commodities. Although there is at present still no legislation, governing this matter, this is expected. Public pressure through the national media has resulted in the voluntary introduction of open coding (sell by dates) in respect of most bakers confectionery and it is hoped that the producers of other foods e.g. meat pies etc., will soon do the same.

The attention of the public has also been drawn to the need to use domestic refrigerators and home freezers properly in order to achieve the best and safest results. To this end consumers should read the small print on frozen food packets, use the star advisory code for storage and carry out proper stock rotation.

In regard to environmental pollution this covers a far greater field than ever before and is of vital and growing national and international importance. The affluence of developed countries, the increase in population are contributory causes.

The technological advances, which often solve one problem and are economically acceptable in isolation, frequently cause other problems of side or residual effects e.g. the disposal of plastics and toxic effluents. There is urgent need for greater research and action in preventing potential environmental pollution, as there is for reducing that which already exists.

It will be some time before the full effects and changes of joining the Common Market can be assessed on other than economic grounds, but undoubtedly there will be problems.

This, my twentieth report on the work undertaken, is, by courtesy of Dr. D.W. Quantrill, submitted as a separate section.

I am grateful to the Chairman, Committee members and other Councillors for their interest and support and record my appreciation of the work done by my Deputy, Mr R. P. Allman, by Mr N. Frampton, Mr G.M. Bateman, Mrs J. Moorman and Mr R. Courtney.

I also acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of colleagues in other departments.

Yours faithfully,

N.L.G. TUBB

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Officer

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

All Island Local Authorities are represented on the Isle of Wight River and Water Authority, an ad hoc body who are responsible for the provision of public water supplies throughout the Island.

Sandown and Lake

Dyers Springs, Newchurch and the River Yar are the sources from which this area is supplied.

At the Sandown Waterworks, water from these sources is subjected to treatment by pre-chlorination, coagulation with alum, filtration, activated carbon treatment and post chlorination before being pumped to reservoirs and mains.

Shanklin

The catchment areas at Greatwoods and Cowlease are the main sources of supply for this part of the district. Fringe areas also receive supplies from Sandown, Chillerton and Wroxall by interconnection of supply mains.

Luccombe Village

Water derived from St. Boniface Down supplies this part of the district. The water is treated, pumped to reservoirs above the village and then gravitates to the mains.

Sampling

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager of the Isle of Wight River and Water Authority for the following statistics showing the results of samples taken from the various sources and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Satisfactory	-	78
Suspicious	-	4
Unsatisfactory	-	7

General

All premises in the Urban District are connected to the mains supply with the exception of one isolated cottage with a well supply and one large house which has its own supply and treatment plant.

No properties are supplied from standpipes.

The latest available statistics show that there are 5,403 domestic premises in the district and the resident population is 15,890.

The adequacy and quality of the water supplies was satisfactory throughout the year, although the demand at peak hours during the season becomes heavier each year. The complaints of reduced pressure resulting were less than hitherto. This has resulted from further programmed renewals and improvements undertaken by the Water Board.

No fluoride is added to any of the public supplies and the natural content of fluoride in the supply is less than 0.1 ppm.

Only one complaint was received during the year and referred to temporary excess chlorine after supply burst and repair work.

Swimming Pools

There are fifteen swimming pools in the District but none of these is open for use by the general public.

Twelve of the pools are situated in hotel grounds, one is at a private school and two are at primary schools.

A further hotel pool is under construction and will be in use for the 1973 season, and a further school pool is proposed.

In all cases, except one, treatment and circulation plants are installed.

SEWERAGE

Treatment prior to discharge to sea by means of an extended outfall is carried out at Sandown sewage works which receives sewage from the whole of the Urban District and by agreement from nearby areas in the Isle of Wight Rural District.

Detailed surveys and other preliminary work has been completed in respect of enlarging and extending the existing sewers in two areas of Shanklin to alleviate gross overloading. This work is scheduled to be completed in 1973.

The Council's policy of securing separation of surface and foul water, wherever possible, has continued.

During the year the Council have given approval in principle to the enlargement and modernisation of the sewage works to cope with increased throughput and other problems. This work is unlikely to be commenced in the lifetime of the present authority i.e. prior to 1st April, 1974.

DRAINAGE

a) Public Sewers (subject to Section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936)

The repair, renewal and improvement of five such sewers serving six, six, four, four and four properties respectively has been undertaken during 1972.

b) Private Sewers and Drains

Forty complaints regarding drainage matters were received during the year.

Inspection and investigation together with supervision of repair, renewal, alteration and improvement necessitated 369 visits.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Following an organisation and methods study, 1972 was the first year in which the revised bonus scheme came into operation.

The revised scheme has continued to provide a weekly refuse collection of domestic refuse from all such premises in the district throughout the year.

During the seasonal months, because of abnormally high increased output and/or storage difficulties, additional collections are provided on recharge from a limited number of premises.

An entirely new system of trade refuse collection has been instituted on a recharge basis.

For the first time, a free periodic collection service for bulk domestic articles e.g. furniture etc. has been implemented on a request and notification basis.

The previous arrangements for the disposal of refuse by joint user of the Ryde Borough Councils pulverisation plant at Nettlestone continued. During the period when the plant was out of order however, it was necessary to revert temporarily to disposal by controlled tipping at the Sandown tip.

CARAVAN, CHALET AND CAMPING SITES

a) Licenced Caravan Sites

There are six licenced caravan sites in the district

	<u>Sites</u>	<u>Vans</u>
Sandown	4	315
Shanklin	<u>2</u>	<u>330</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>645</u>

In all cases, the sites are provided with a good standard of amenities including shops, licenced clubs, T.V. and games rooms and laundries.

One minor complaint only was received, although the sites provided holidays for in excess of 7,000 van bookings (approximately 30,000).

Although all sites enjoy permanent planning permission for the present user, the value of land is such, that if any sites are likely to get planning permission for residential development, it appears more than likely that the above number of sites and vans may well be considerably reduced within the next year or so. This must inevitably result, at peak season, in a reduction in the number of visitors.

b) Individual Caravans (Unlicenced)

During the year eleven caravans, sited without planning permission, and not eligible for exemption under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, were removed without the need to take legal proceedings.

c) Chalets

There are five chalet sites in operation for holiday letting in the district. Four of these are at Sandown and one at Shanklin.

The sites provide a potential of 186, 62, 36, 12 and 12 respectively, a total of 308; an increase of 65.

In all cases a good standard of full amenities is provided.

d) Tents

Seven sites are licenced under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936:-

		<u>Maximum Pitches</u>
Sandown Site	1	140
"	2	100
"	3	20
Lake Site	4	15
Shanklin Site	5	150
"	6	100
"	7	125
Total		<u>650</u> pitches

All sites are provided with toilet blocks and washing facilities with water carriage drainage.

On four sites the communal facilities provided on adjoining caravan or chalet sites are available to campers.

Again it is anticipated that apart from the reduction in pitches resulting in the use of camping sites for chalet development, the shortage of land for building may result in further loss of camping sites at a time when the demand is still increasing.

Experience has shown that in most areas where authorised camping pitches are insufficient in number, the dedicated responsible camper will go to another area. The irresponsible camper, however, tends to "fly camp" on beauty spots, car parks, cliff paths, creating problems of many kinds.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

In an area such as this where proprietorships change at an above average rate the need for submission of OSR 1's is correspondingly high.

During the year under review the total visits made were as follows:-

Offices	4
Retail Shops	127
Wholesale Depots	7
Catering Establishments	45
	<hr/>
	183
	<hr/>

Arising from the above, notice of contravention was served in 45 cases and compliance effected in 18 cases.

An analysis of contraventions is set out below and it can be seen that a large number of contraventions arose through lack of provision of adequate first aid materials. The 21 contraventions under the title of "other matters" refer, in the majority of instances, to failure to provide an abstract of the Act for the information of employees.

Two non-fatal accidents were notified during the year.

One concerned a fall down a flight of stairs, the other concerned damaged eyesight resulting from splashing when a bucket of chemicals was dropped.

Although both accidents occurred on the same premises neither arose because of a contravention of the Act.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS 1972

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number of contraventions found :</u>	
4	Cleanliness	4
6	Temperature	4
7	Ventilation	1
9	Sanitary conveniences	1
10	Washing facilities	4
12	Clothing accommodation	4
13	Sitting facilities	2
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
16	Floors, passages and stairs	9
24	First aid materials	28
	Hoists and Lifts	3
	Other matters	21
	TOTAL	82

The statistics as at 31st December 1972 are:-

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Newly Registered in 1972</u>	<u>Total now Registered</u>	<u>Inspected 1972</u>	<u>Persons Employed</u>
Offices	0	65	4	314
Retail Shops	6	223	107	809
Wholesale Depots	0	9	7	65
Catering Establishments	0	111	40	637
Fuel Storage Depots	0	2	0	6
Totals	6	410	158	1,831

Total Males Employed 698

Total Females Employed 1,133

RODENT CONTROL

A rodent control service is provided by the department for the whole district.

The service is free in respect of bona fide domestic premises. For all other premises a contract, or recharge on time and materials basis service is available.

In the year under review 135 contracts were in force for fees totalling £744.

Two hundred and ninety one complaints (261 re rats and 30 re mice) were received during the year.

Visits made by the Rodent Operator were 4,413 and 51 by the staff, a total of 4,464.

The following table shows the result of the visits made:-

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non</u>	
		<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1.	Number of Properties in the district	6,909	14
2. a.	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	401	5
b.	Number infested by 1) Rats	369	4
	2) Mice	32	-
3. a.	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	711	1
b.	Number infested by 1) Rats	72	-
	2) Mice	9	-

Enquiries for advice on dealing with infestations and damage by moles, rabbits, squirrels etc., were again numerous.

INSECT PEST CONTROL

The forty three complaints received in regard to insect infestations (excluding vermin) were:-

Infestation by Cockroaches	37
" " other insects	6
	<hr/>
	43
	<hr/>

One hundred and forty six visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors and 91 visits by the Rodent Operator in respect of investigation and treatments of the above complaints.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

During the year there were 12 complaints of infestation by vermin, 8 of these were of fleas and 4 of bed-bugs.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Six complaints necessitating 21 visits were received during 1972.

In all cases the matter was resolved either by informal action by the Local Authority or as the result of the complainant taking legal advice.

The majority of complaints have a "seasonal" connection and whilst being justified tend to be of short duration.

PET ANIMALS ACT

The number of licenced pet shops, 2, remained unchanged.

In once case only tropical fish are kept and sold. In the other fish and cage birds are kept on the premises and other pets are supplied to order.

TALKS AND ARTICLES

During the year, six talks on Public Health and allied subjects were given to various organisations and senior school children.

Articles were requested for inclusion in two journals and a considerable amount of material was written for the Press, particularly in regard to the Improvement Grant Campaign.

COMPLAINTS

The broad classification of complaints is given in the following table.

These statistics do not include the increasing number of written and verbal requests for information and advice on a wide variety of subjects.

1972 COMPLAINTS

Sanitary Defects	14
Drainage	40
Public Sewers (Section 24)	5
Refuse Collection and Storage	10
Offensive Odours	33
Accumulations, Deposits etc.	11
Smoke and Atmospheric Pollution	6
Insect Infestations (all)	55
Noise	6
Keeping of Animals	6
Food Hygiene	5
Food Soundness	22
Rodent Infestations	291
Miscellaneous	6
Total	<u>510</u>

HOUSING

a) General

During 1972 two Closing Orders were made. Two closing orders previously made were determined and four properties subject to demolition orders were demolished.

With still further increases in property values, the trend, commented upon last year, of any vacant property being readily sold irrespective of its condition has continued.

Thirty-four new units of Council-owned housing accommodation became available for allocation during the year. These units, all flats were 24, 1 BR units and 6, 2 BR units.

The allocation of these units and casual vacancies in existing Council owned units enabled 57 cases to be rehoused.

During the year, 112 new applicants were accepted from the 267 submitted.

b) Improvement Grants

Ninety firm applications for grants were received during 1972, over twice as many as in 1971.

10 Standard grants were approved totalling £1,119

77 Improvement grants were approved totalling £71,407

3 Applications were refused

Seven of the grants were accompanied by applications for a qualification certificate.

The maximum was approved in respect of 16 grants and 26 of the applications were for conversions, making a further 66 units of accommodation available for the general housing needs of the district.

During the year, payment, on completion of work, was made in respect of 10 Standard and 45 Improvement Grants.

Apart from the considerable amount of office time spent on the administration of grants, this work necessitated 759 visits.

During October 1972 the Council supported the Isle of Wight Home Improvement Grant Campaign and were, in fact, the only Council on the Isle of Wight able to arrange a show house in private ownership, open to the general public for viewing during the two weeks of the Campaign.

In addition a four day exhibition was held in Shanklin Town Hall which was visited by over 400 people and nearly 500 inspected the show house.

As a direct result of the Campaign requests to inspect over 70 properties were received and of these nearly 50 were found to be eligible for grant application.

c) Holiday Flats

Despite the Council's decision not to give Improvement Grants for conversion of hotels and other premises into flats, if they are to be used solely for seasonal letting, this type of conversion has increased during the year.

This is surprising in view of the fact that conversion into flats for permanent letting, in most cases, would attract grant aid and many have realised that the economics of letting such units unfurnished on a "permanent" basis is often more attractive financially, than furnished letting for indefinite periods.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970)

As has been the case for many years past, the importance of education, inspection and, where necessary, enforcement of the above Regulations, is of paramount importance in a holiday resort.

Work in this connection necessitated 682 visits and resulted in the issue of 94 written notices of contraventions.

Because of changing proprietorships, difficulty in obtaining trained or suitable staff, and other problems, it is difficult in too many cases to get acceptance of the fact that catering, to be hygienic, satisfactory and economic, needs training, business acumen and constant supervision, and is not an activity that amateurs can carry out successfully without risks.

b) Classification of Food Premises

The broad classification of food premises under the heading of the main trade or business is shown in the following table.

In a large number of cases subsidiary trading in other categories also takes place.

In accordance with Circ 1/73 Para 9(b) the following information is given:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>Total no. of Premises</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply Reg.16</u>	<u>Reg.19 Applicable</u>	<u>Fitted to Comply Reg.19</u>
Bakehouses	4	4	4	4
Ice Cream Premises	19	19	19	19
Fishmongers (incl. Shellfish)	9	9	9	9
Butchers	15	15	15	15
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	18	18	16	16
Grocers	40	40	40	40
Restaurants and Cafes	79	79	79	79
Kiosks	21	21	15	15
Licenced Premises (Full)	38	38	38	38
Bakers and Cake Shops	9	9	9	9
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	7	7
Canteens and Hospital Kitchens	11	11	11	11
Clubs	17	17	17	17
Sweet Confectioners	30	30	28	28
Old People's Homes	3	3	3	3
Wholesale Stores & Warehouses	7	7	7	7
Hotels & Guest Houses	663	639	663	663
TOTALS	990	966	980	980

c) Food Complaints

During the year 22 complaints were received regarding the quality or fitness of food.

Six of these complaints referred to mould on various products, 6 to insects being found in food and the remaining 10 cases were of foreign objects or matter in foodstuffs.

Two successful prosecutions were taken resulting in fines and costs of £60 and £50 respectively.

d) Food Inspection

During 1972, 130 visits were made specifically for food inspection and condemnation.

The total weight of all food condemned and voluntarily surrendered was 4,348 lbs, an increase of 8.5% on last year's total.

This would be far greater if as previously, the department were called upon to deal with all unsound food. It is now the practice of many wholesalers and suppliers to, themselves, accept and remove for unknown disposal unfit products supplied by them.

ICE CREAM

Manufacture of ice cream, other than soft mix reconstitution, is only carried out by two firms in this district. One supplies only two premises owned by them, whereas the other manufactures for sale throughout the Island.

It will be seen from the table giving main categories of food premises, there are only 19 premises listed as ice cream premises, but there are 145 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and of these some 121 are actually selling the commodity.

BAKEHOUSES

Only four bakehouses now operate in the district. Three of these are open throughout the year and one is only open for part of the year, producing confectionery.

LICENCED PREMISES

Licenced premises within the district comprise:-

a) Premises with full licence	40
b) Premises with club licence	15
c) Premises with off licence	5
d) Premises with residential restricted, restaurant, supper and justices licences	133
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	193
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It was not found necessary to draw the attention of the Licensing Magistrates to conditions on any of these premises.

It is hoped that following publication of the recent Erroll Committee report on licensing of premises, that any new legislation will at least include a statutory requirement that local authorities shall be consulted before licences are granted or renewed, even if the granting of licences remains with the justices.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 - SECTION 16

The premises registered under the above Act and section are:-

a)	Registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods	26
b)	Registered for the manufacture storage and sale of ice cream	141
		<hr/>
		167
		<hr/>

During the year four new applications under (b) were received and granted.

FOODSTUFFS INSPECTED, CONDEMNED AND VOLUNTARILY
SURRENDERED

	<u>lbs.</u>
Tinned Meat (including Ham)	180
Tinned Fruit, Vegetables, Soup etc.	885
Rice	28
Cake, Fruit	21
Milk Powder	16
Soup Powder	210
Tinned Whole Egg	304
Cake and Pudding Mix	239
Meat Pies	104
Fresh Meat	100
Fresh Poultry	80
Frozen Foods	1,845
Ice Cream	336
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4, 348 lbs.
	<hr/>

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

(a) GENERAL

Chalet, Caravan and Camping Sites	90
Drainage	369
Atmospheric Pollution	8
Accumulations, Deposits, Odours, etc.	106
Factories	8
Insect Pest Control (including Vermin)	161
Refuse Collection and Disposal	133
Rodent Control	51
Water Supply and Swimming Pools	9
Noise Nuisances	21
Miscellaneous	248
Site Meetings	41
Infectious Diseases (excl. Food Poisoning)	14
No access visits (all)	176

(b) HOUSING

Premises inspected under Public Health Acts	49
Premises reinspected under Public Health Acts	37
Premises inspected under Housing Acts	41
Premises reinspected under Housing Acts	83
Improvement Grant Visits	712
Qualification Certificate Visits	47
Housing Application Visits	255
Visits to Council Properties	345

(c)	<u>FOOD HYGIENE</u>	
	Visits to Hotels and Guest Houses	145
	Visits to Restaurants, Cafes, Clubs & Kiosks	95
	Visits to Licensed Premises	15
	Visits to Bakehouses	22
	Visits to Butchers	42
	Visits to Fishmongers	8
	Visits to Grocers	70
	Visits to Greengrocers	21
	Visits to Ice Cream Premises	7
	Visits to Other Food Premises	86
	Visits re Food Complaints	31
	Visits re Food Inspection	92
	Visits re Food Disposal	38
	Visits re Food Sampling	5
	Visits to Laboratories	5
(d)	<u>ADDITIONAL</u>	
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	183
	Petroleum	10
	Pet Shops	2
	Shops Act (Closing Hours)	18
(e)	<u>DEPARTMENTAL VISITS (ADDITIONAL TO ABOVE)</u>	
	Visits by Housing Assistant	2,472
	Visits by Rodent Operator	4,413
	Visits by Rodent Operator for Insect pest Control	91
	TOTAL	<u>10,857</u>

NOTICES

ACT	INFORMAL		FORMAL	
	SERVED	COMPLIED	SERVED	COMPLIED
Public Health Acts	54	44	8	11
Housing Acts	8	5	6	5
Food Hygiene Regulations	94	68	-	-
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960	2	2	-	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	45	18	-	-
Clean Air Acts	3	3	-	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	206	140	15	17

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Local Authorities or "District Councils" as they are termed under the Factories Act, 1961, are responsible for administering the provisions relating to:-

Sanitary convenience in all types of factories-

Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature and ventilation in non-mechanical power factories: and

Homework (Outworkers) - Conditions of premises in relation to health of outworkers

A summary of the information required by the Department of Employment and Productivity follows:-

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	-	-	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	97	8	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. out-workers premises)	-	-	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	97	8	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases').

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred by H.M. Inspector
	Found	Remedied	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
Other Sections of the Act	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-

Part III of the Act

Outwork (Section 133 and 134)

Number of outworkers in August list as required by Sections 133(1) (c) (2)

Wearing) Making etc.				
apparel) Cleaning and				
Washing	1
Cosaques, Christmas				
stockings etc.	1
				<hr/>
				2
				<hr/>

